The *marigold* hath a radiated difcous flower; the petals of them are, for the moft part, crenated, the feeds crooked and rough; thofe which are uppermoft long, and thofe within fhort: the leaves are long, intire, and, for the moft part, fucculent. *Miller.*

Your circle will teach you to draw truly all fpherical bodies. The moft of flowers; as, the rofe and *marigold*. *Peach.*

The *marigold*, whofe courtier's face
Echoes the fun, and doth unlace
Her at his rife. *Cleaveland.*

Fair is the gilliflower, of gardens fweet,
Fair is the *marigold*, for pottage meet. *Gay's Paftorals.*

To MA'RINATE. *v. a.* [*mariner*, French.] To falt fifh, and then preferve them in oil or vinegar.

Why am I ftyl'd a cook, if I'm fo loath
To *marinate* my fifh, or feafon broth. *King's Cookery.*

MARI'NE. *adj.* [*marinus*, Latin.] Belonging to the fea.

The king was defirous that the ordinances of England and France, touching *marine* affairs, might be reduced into one form. *Hayward.*

Vaft multitudes of fhells, and other *marine* bodies, are found lodged in all forts of ftone. *Woodward.*

No longer Circe could her flame difguife,
But to the fuppliant God *marine* replies. *Garth's Ovid.*

MARI'NE. *n. f.* [*la marine*, French.]
1. Sea-affairs.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Oneficrates his intendant-general of *marine*, have both left relations of the ftate of the Indies at that time. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A foldier taken on fhipboard to be employed in defcents upon the land.

MA'RINER. *n. f.* [from *mare*, Latin; *marinier*, French.] A feaman; a failor.

The merry *mariner* unto his word
Soon hearkened, and her painted boat ftraightway
Turn'd to the fhore. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Your fhips are not well mann'd,
Your *mariners* are muliteers, or reapers. *Shakefpeare.*

We oft deceive ourfelves, as did that *mariner* who, miftaking them for precious ftones, brought home his fhip fraught with common pebbles from the remoteft Indies. *Glanville's Scep.*

His bufy *mariners* he haftes,
His fhatter'd fails with rigging to reftore. *Dryden.*

What *mariner* is not afraid,
To venture in a fhip decay'd. *Swift's Mifcel.*

MA'RJORAM. *n. f.* [*marjorana*, Lat. *marjolaine*, Fr.] A fragrant plant of many kinds; the baftard kind only grows here.

The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn upon their heads garlands of honeyfuckles, woodbine, and fweet *marjoram*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

MA'RISH. *n. f.* [*marais*, French; mepyc, Saxon; *marfche*, Dutch.] A bog; a fen; a fwamp; watry ground; a marfh; a morafs; a more.

The flight was made towards Dalkeith; which way, by reafon of the *marifh*, the Englifh horfe were leaft able to purfue. *Hayward.*

When they had avenged the blood of their brother, they turned again to the *marifh* of Jordan. 1 *Mac.* ix. 42.

Lodronius, carried away with the breaking in of the horfemen, was driven into a *marifh*; where, after being fore wounded, and faft in the mud, he had done the uttermoft. *Knolles's Hift. of the Turks.*

His limbs he coucheth in the cooler fhades;
Oft, when heaven's burning eye the fields invades,
To *marifhes* reforts. *Sandys's Paraphrafe.*

From the other hill
To their fix'd ftation, all in bright array,
The cherubim defcended; on the ground
Gliding meteorous, as ev'ning mift
Ris'n from a river, o'er the *marifh* glides,
And gathers ground faft at the labourer's heel. *Milton.*

MA'RISH. *adj.* Morifh; fenny; boggy; fwampy.

It hath been a great endangering to the health of fome plantations, that they have built along the fea and rivers, in *marifh* and unwholefome grounds. *Bacon's Effays.*

The fen and quamire fo *marifh* by kind,
Are to be drained. *Tuffer's Husbandry.*

MA'RITAL. *n. f.* [*maritus*, Latin; *marital*, French.] Pertaining to a husband; incident to a husband.

If any one retains a wife that has been taken in the act of adultery, he hereby incurs the guilt of the crime of bawdry. But becaufe repentance does, for the moft part, confift in the mind, and fince Chriftian charity, as well as *marital* affection, eafily induces a belief thereof, this law is not obferved. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

It has been determined by fome unpolite profeffors of the law, that a husband may exercife his *marital* authority fo far, as to give his wife moderate correction. *Art of Tormenting.*

MA'RITATED. *adj.* [from *maritus*, Latin.] Having a husband. *Dict.*

MARI'TIMAL, MA'RITIME. } *adj.* [*maritimus*, Latin; *maritime*, Fr.]
1. Performed on the fea; marine.

I difcourfed of a *maritimal* voyage, and the paffages and incidents therein. *Raleigh's Effays.*

2. Relating to the fea; naval.

At the parliament at Oxford, his youth, and want of experience in *maritime* fervice, had fomewhat been fhrewdly touched. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

3. Bordering on the fea.

The friend, the fhores *maritimal*
Sought for his bed, and found a place upon which play'd
The murmurring billows. *Chapman's Iliads.*

Ercoco, and the lefs *maritime* kings
Monbaza and Quiloa. *Milton's Par. Loft, b.* xi.

Neptune upbraided them with their ftupidity and ignorance, that a *maritime* town fhould neglect the patronage of him who was the god of the feas. *Addifon's Freeholder.*

MARK. *n. f.* [*mare*, Welfh; meapc, Saxon; *merche*, Dutch; *marque*, French.]
1. A token by which any thing is known.

Once was proclaimed throughout all Ireland, that all men fhould mark their cattle with an open feveral *mark* upon their flanks or buttocks, fo as if they happened to be ftolen they might appear whofe they were. *Spenfer on Ireland.*

In the prefent form of the earth there are certain *marks* and indications of its firft ftate; with which, if we compare thofe things that are recorded in facred hiftory, we may difcover what the earth was in its firft original. *Burnet.*

The urine is a lixivium of the falts in a human body, and the proper *mark* of the ftate and quantity of fuch falts; and therefore very certain indications for the choice of diet may be taken from the ftate of urine. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A token; an impreffion.

But cruel fate, and my more cruel wife,
To Grecian fwords betray'd my fleeping life:
Thefe are the monuments of Helen's love,
The fhame I bear below, the *marks* I bore above. *Dryden.*

'Twas then old foldiers cover'd o'er with fcars,
The *marks* of Pyrrhus, or the Punick wars,
Thought all paft fervices rewarded well,
If to their fhare at leaft two acres fell. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

At prefent there are fcarce any *marks* left of a fubterraneous fire; for the earth is cold, and over-run with grafs and fhrubs. *Addifon on Italy.*

3. A proof; an evidence.

As the confufion of tongues was a *mark* of feparation, fo the being of one language is a *mark* of union. *Bacon.*

The Argonauts failed up the Danube, and from thence paffed into the Adriatick, carrying their fhip Argo upon their fhoulders; a *mark* of great ignorance in geography among the writers of that time. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. Notice taken.
5. Conveniency of notice.

Upon the north fea bordereth Stow, fo called, per eminentiam, as a place of great and good *mark* and fcope. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

6. Any thing at which a miffile weapon is directed.

France was a fairer *mark* to fhoot at than Ireland, and could better reward the conqueror. *Davies on Ireland.*

Be made the *mark*
For all the people's hate, the prince's curfes. *Denham.*

7. The evidence of a horfe's age.

At four years old cometh the *mark* of tooth in horfes, which hath a hole as big as you may lay a pea within it; and weareth fhorter and fhorter every year, till at eight years old the tooth is fmooth. *Bacon's Nat. Hift.* N. 754.

8. [*Marque*, French.] Licence of reprifals.
9. [*Marc*, French.] A fum of thirteen fhillings and fourpence.

We give thee for reward a thoufand *marks*. *Shakefpeare.*

Thirty of thefe pence make a mancus, which fome think to be all one with a *mark*, for that manca and mancufa is tranflated, in ancient books, by marca. *Camden's Remains.*

Upon every writ for debt or damage, amounting to forty pounds or more, a noble is paid to fine; and fo for every hundred *marks* more a noble. *Bacon.*

10. A character made by thofe who cannot write their names.

Here are marriage vows for figning;
Set your *marks* that cannot write. *Dryden's King Arthur.*

To MARK. *v. a.* [*merken*, Dutch; meapcan, Saxon; *marquer*, French.]
1. To impreis with a token, or evidence.

Will it not be received,
When we have *mark'd* with blood thofe fleepy two
Of his own chamber, and us'd their very daggers,
That they have don't. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

For our quiet poffeffion of things ufeful, they are naturally *marked* where there is need. *Greew's Cofmol.*

2. To diftinguifh as by a mark.

That which was once the index to point out all virtues, does now *mark* out that part of the world where leaft of them refides. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To note; to take notice of.

Alas, poor country!
Where fighs, and groans, and fhrieks, that rend the air,
Are made, not *mark'd!* *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

Mark them which caufe divifions contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned, and avoid them. *Rom.* xvi. 17.

Now fwear, and call to witnefs
Heav'n, hell, and earth, I *mark* it not from one
That breaths beneath fuch complicated guilt. *Smith.*

To MARK. *v. n.* To note; to take notice.

Men *mark* when they hit, and never *mark* when they mifs, as they do alfo of dreams. *Bacon's Effays.*

Mark a little why Virgil is fo much concerned to make this marriage; it is to make way for the divorce which he intended afterwards. *Dryden's Æn.*

MAR'KER. *n. f.* [*marqueur*, French, from *mark*.]
1. One that puts a mark on any thing.
2. One that notes, or takes notice.

MA'RKET. *n. f.* [anciently written *mercat*, of *mercatus*, Lat.]
1. A publick time of buying and felling.

It were good that the privilege of a *market* were given, the rather to enable them to their defence; for there is nothing doth fooner caufe civility than many *market* towns, by reafon the people repairing often thither will learn civil manners. *Spenfer on Ireland.*

Miftrefs, know yourfelf, down on your knees,
And thank heav'n, fafting, for a good man's love:
For I muft tell you friendly in your ear,
Sell when you can, you are not for all *markets*. *Shakefp.*

They counted our life a paftime, and our time here a *market* for gain. *Wifd.* xv. 12.

If one bufhel of wheat and two bufhels of barley will, in the *market*, be taken one for another, they are of equal worth. *Locke.*

2. Purchace and fale.

With another year's continuance of the war, there will hardly be money left in this kingdom to turn the common *markets*, or pay rents. *Temple.*

The precious weight
Of pepper and Sabæan incenfe take,
And with poft-hafte thy running *market* make;
Be fure to turn the penny. *Dryden's Perfius.*

3. Rate; price. [*marché*, French.]

'Twas then old foldiers, cover'd o'er with fcars,
Thought all paft fervices rewarded well,
If, to their fhare, at leaft two acres fell,
Their country's frugal bounty; fo of old
Was blood and life at a low *market* fold. *Dryden's Juv.*

To MA'RKET. *v. n.* To deal at a market; to buy or fell; to make bargains.

MA'RKET-BELL. *n. f.* [*market* and *bell*.] The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market.

Enter, go in, the *marketbell* is rung. *Shakefp. Henry* VI.

MA'RKET-CROSS. *n. f.* [*market* and *crofs*.] A crofs fet up where the market is held.

Thefe things you have articulated,
Proclaim'd at *marketcroffes*, read in churches,
To face the garment of rebellion
With fome fine colour. *Shakefpeare's Henry* IV.

MA'RKET-DAY. *n. f.* [*market* and *day*.] The day on which things are publickly bought and fold.

Fool that I was, I thought imperial Rome,
Like Mantua, where on *marketdays* we come,
And thither drive our lambs. *Dryden's Virgil.*

He ordered all the Lucquefe to be feized that were found on a *marketday* in one of his frontier towns. *Addifon on Italy.*

MA'RKET-FOLKS. *n. f.* [*market* and *folks*.] People that come to the market.

Poor *marketfolks*, that come to fell their corn. *Shakefp.*

MA'RKET-MAN. *n. f.* [*market* and *man*.] One who goes to the market to fell or buy.

Be wary how you place your words,
Talk like the vulgar fort of *marketmen*,
That come to gather money for their corn. *Shakefpeare.*

The *marketman* fhould act as if his mafter's whole eftate ought to be applied to that fervant's bufinefs. *Swift.*

MA'RKET-MAID. *n. f.* [*market* and *maid*.] A woman that goes to buy or fell.

You are come
A *marketmaid* to Rome, and have prevented
The oftentation of our love. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

MA'RKET-PLACE. *n. f.* [*market* and *place*.] Place where the market is held.

The king, thinking he had put up his fword, becaufe of the noife, never took leifure to hear his anfwer, but made him prifoner, meaning the next morning to put him to death in the *marketplace*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The gates he order'd all to be unbarr'd,
And from the *marketplace* to draw the guard. *Dryden.*

Behold the *marketplace* with poor o'erfpread,
The man of Rofs divides the weekly bread. *Pope.*

MA'RKET-PRICE. } *n. f.* [*market* and *price* or *rate*.] The price
MA'RKET-RATE. } at which any thing is currently fold.

Money governs the world, and the *marketprice* is the meafure of the worth of men as well as of fifhes. *L'Eftrange.*

He that wants a veffel, rather than lofe his market will not ftick to have it at the *marketrate*. *Locke.*

MA'RKET-TOWN. *n. f.* A town that has the privilege of a ftated market; not a village.

Nothing doth fooner caufe civility in any country than *markettowns*, by reafon that people repairing often thither will learn civil manners of the better fort. *Spenfer.*

No, no, the pope's mitre my mafter Sir Roger feized, when they would have burnt him at our *markettown*. *Gay.*

MA'RKETABLE. *adj.* [from *market*.]
1. Such as may be fold; fuch for which a buyer may be found.

A plain fifh, and no doubt *marketable*. *Shakefpeare.*

2. Current in the market.

The pretorian foldiers arrived to that impudence, that after the death of Pertinax they made open port fale of the empire, as if it had been of common *marketable* wares. *Decay of Piety.*

The *marketable* value of any quantities of two commodities are equal, when they will exchange one for another. *Locke.*

MA'RKMAN. } *n. f.* [*mark* and *man*.] A man fkilful to hit a
MA'RKSMAN. } mark.

In fadnefs, coufin, I do love a woman.
—I aim'd fo near when I fuppos'd you lov'd.
—A right good *markfman*. *Shakefp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Whom nothing can procure,
When the wide world runs bias from his will,
To writhe his limbs, and fhare, not mend the ill.
This is the *markfman*, fafe and fure,
Who ftill is right, and prays to be fo ftill. *Herbert.*

An ordinary *markfman* may know certainly when he fhoots lefs wide at what he aims. *Dryden's Ded. to the Sp. Fryar.*

MARL. *n. f.* [*marl*, Welfh; *mergel*, Dutch; *marga*, Latin; *marle*, *marne*, Fr. in Saxon, mepg is marrow, with an allufive fignification, *marl* being the fatnefs of the earth.]

Marl is a kind of clay, which is become fatter, and of a more enriching quality, by a better fermentation, and by its having lain fo deep in the earth as not to have fpent or weakened its fertilizing quality by any product. *Marl* is fuppofed to be much of the nature of chalk, and is believed to be fertile from its falt and oily quality. *Quincy.*

We underftand by the term *marls* fimple native earths, lefs heavy than the boles or clays, not foft and unctuous to the touch, nor ductile while moift, dry and crumbly between the fingers, and readily diffufible in water. *Hill.*

Marl is the beft compoft, as having moft fatnefs, and not heating the ground too much. *Bacon's Nat. Hift.* N°. 596.

Uneafy fteps
Over the burning *marl*, not like thofe fteps
On heaven's azure. *Milton's Par. Loft, b.* i.

To MARL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with marl.

Thofe improvements by *marling*, liming, and draining, have been been made fince money was at five and fix per cent. *Child's Difcourfe of Trade.*

Sandy land *marled* will bear good white or blue peafe. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To MARL. *v. a.* [from *marline*.] To faften the fails with marline. *Ainf.*

MA'RLINE. *n. f.* [meapn, *Skinner*.] Long wreaths of untwifted hemp dipped in pitch, with which the ends of cables are guarded againft friction.

Some the gall'd ropes with dawby *marline* bind,
Or fearcloth mafts with ftrong tarpawling coats. *Dryden.*

MA'RLINESPIKE. *n. f.* A fmall piece of iron for faftening ropes together, or to open the bolt rope when the fail is to be fewed in it. *Bailey.*

MA'RLPIT. *n. f.* [*marl* and *pit*.] Pit out of which marl is dug.

Several others, of different figures, were found; part of them in a rivulet, the reft in a *marlpit* in a field. *Woodward.*

MA'RLY. *adj.* [from *marl*.] Abounding with marl.

The oak thrives beft on the richeft clay, and will penetrate ftrangely to come at a *marly* bottom. *Mortimer.*

MA'RMALADE. } *n. f.* [*marmelade*, Fr. *marmelo*, Portuguefe,
MA'RMALET. } a quince.]

Marmalade is the pulp of quinces boiled into a confiftence with fugar: it is fubaftringent, and grateful to the ftomach. *Quincy.*

MARMORA'TION. *n. f.* [*marmor*, Latin.] Incruftation with marble. *Dict.*

MARMO'REAN. *adj.* [*marmoreus*, Lat.] Made of marble. *Dict.*

MA'RMOSET. *n. f.* [*marmouret*, French.] A fmall monkey.

I will inftruct thee how
To fnare the nimble *marmozet*. *Shakefpeare's Tempeft.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON A Dictionary of the English Language LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo